

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chestnut Street.

NUMBER 1734.]

PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, 1798.

[VOLUME XIII.]

This Day will be Landed,
At Morris's wharf, just above the Drawbridge,
from on board the brig Eliza, capt. Vaughan,
from Malaga—
Fresh Fruits, Wine and Brandy

Lemons in chells and half chells
Raisins of the Sun in kegs
Figs in do.
Soft shell'd Almonds in sacks
Grapes and Olives in jars
Bloom and Muscatel Raisins in boxes
Anchovies in kegs
Jordan and Bitter Almonds in boxes
Old Mountain Wine in gr. casks
Brandy in butts, &c. &c.
For Sale by
PETER KUHN.

P. S.
The above Brig for sale
if immediately applied for; she
is a remarkable fine fast sailing
vessel, having made her passage
to and from Malaga in little more than 60 days.
march 26. 10t

Freight Wanted.

FOR BREMEN,
The Hamburg Brig
HENRIETTA,
Peter P. Schmidt, Master,
NOW lying at Jesse & R. Waln's wharf—A
stout, strong vessel, of about 270 tons bur-
then, in good order; has two thirds of her cargo
ready to go on board, and begins to load to-morrow.
For Freight only, apply to
PRATT & KINTZING,
No. 95, North Water-street.

Who have JUST RECEIVED, and FOR SALE,
12 bales Tickleburgs and Oznabrigs
2 do. Patterbournes
1 do. bleached Heliens
1 package Oil Cloth
1 chest and 8 barrels Snuff Boxes
30 Liquor Casks
29 anchors pearl Bayle, and
4 cases elegant Carriage Harness, Whips,
Spurs, &c.
—THEY HAVE FOR SALE—
Claret in casks, Port wine in pipes, Russia Soap
in small boxes, Rice, Brimstone, Tumblers, Win-
dow Glais, Slates, a cargo of excellent Mahog-
ny, Heliens, Brown Rolls, Polish Linens, empty
Coffee Bags, &c. &c. all entitled to the drawback.
march 20. tuthaw

For NEW-YORK,
The Ship
SARAH,
Captain COOPER.
FREIGHT will be taken on very low terms, if
offered immediately.
march 17. 5

For Sale,
THE SLOOP
HARRIOT,
NOW lying at Russell's Wharf—
Burthen 77 tons—three years old, built of the best
materials and is well found—would answer well
for a coaster, as she has excellent accommodations.
For terms apply to
Gurney & Smith.
march 13. 5

For Hamburg,
THE SHIP
DOMINICK TERRY,
John Fleming, Master,
Having great part of her cargo en-
gaged.—For freight apply to
Jesse & Robert Waln.
February 26. 5

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,
At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—
HAVE FOR SALE,
28 hds. of Jamaica Rum
Maderia Wine in pipes and hds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Gingham, and Muslinets, in pack-
ages suitable for the West-India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;
And at New-York, on board the
ship Diana, from Liverpool, expected round
as soon as the navigation is open,
Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals

Spanish Brown
Venetian Red
Purple Brown
Patent White
White Lead
Red Lead
Colchester vitriol
160 bundles sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.
A L S O,
Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co.
is now changed to
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
January 1. codif

For Sale or Charter,
The Snow
GOOD HOPE
Will carry about 1200 barrels, and
is ready to take in a cargo. For terms
apply to
Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar
and Rum, Maderia, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.
November 7. dtf

TO RENT,
A good three story House,
TWO rooms on each floor, with a convenient
Kitchen—in Front, near South-street.—Enquire
of the Printer.
march 3—3w3w

For Sale, or Charter.
The remarkable fast sailing
SHIP
S P Y,
Sheathed with best patent Copper,
having been a Packet of the English East-India Com-
pany—Now put in complete order. She is 236
tons, and capable of carrying 16 guns, now laying
at Mr. Rofs's wharf.—For terms apply to
Stephen Kingston,
46, Walnut Street.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
A cargo of Salt, a quantity of Sail Canvass and
Gin in pipes.
march 20. 3t

COPPER.
4,000 lbs. of Sheathing Copper,
and a small assortment of strong Copper, in sheets
and bottoms, suitable for stills, brewing and other
pans from 200 to 2000 gallons, together with an
assortment of Copper ware, consisting of Stills
from 30 to 300 gallons, Hatter's plank and dye
Kettles, wauking do. of copper and brass, Fifth
Kettles, Tea do. Stewpans, Saucepans, copper Ca-
bin Stoves, copper Pumps and Binnacle Lamps,
and a variety of other articles.—For Sale by
JAMES M'CAULEY,
At his Copper Warehouse, 7th No. 89, South Front
street.
march 26—3t

A Bargain.
A quantity of Window Glais
FOR SALE, of different sizes, at a very large
discount from the sterling cost. If this Glais is
not disposed of before the 5th of April, it will be
shipped from this port.
For terms apply to No. 89, South Third-street.
march 26. 5w

A PERSON who has had a li-
beral education, and is master of the French
and English languages, would engage as a tutor
in a genteel family where there should be one or
two boys, provided it is not in this city. He
would have no objection to travelling, and is ca-
pable of undertaking the superintendence of a
farm. A note directed to Z. at this office will
be attended to.
N. B. Wages is no object.—gentle and friendly
treatment is the only thing looked for.
march 26. 3t

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
WELLS & MORRIS,
HAVING expired on the 11th February last,
all persons having demands against the said
Partnership, are requested to furnish their accounts
for settlement; and those indebted to the same, to
make immediate payment to the subscriber.
GIDEON H. WELLS.
N. B. The business will be carried on as hereto-
fore, by the subscriber, at his Store, No. 125, Mar-
ket-street. 1w march 24.

NOTICE.
THREE Certificates of Six Per Cent. Deferred
Debt of the United States of the following
description, viz—No. 10833, 10034, and 10035,
for 5000 dollars each, dated 8th May, 1797, and
standing on the books of the Treasury of the United
States, in the name of Benjamin Waddington,
of Lanover House, near Abergavenny in England,
Esq. have been lost by the capture of the ship Bac-
chus, from hence to London, in June last.—This
therefore notifies those whom it may concern, that
application will be made at the Treasury of the U-
nited States for a renewal of the same.
Waddington & Harwood.
march 22. 56w

Twenty Dollars Reward.
THE Store occupied on account of the United
States, back of No. 71, North Water-street
was on the night of the 19th instant (March) broken
open, and the following articles stolen, and
taken therefrom:
Nine pieces Stroud, viz.

2374	20 1/2 yds.	Blue froud single
2378	20 1/2	cord.
2379	20	
2380	20 1/2	
2381	20 1/2	
2382	20	Two cord.
2383	20 1/2	
2384	20	
2385	20 1/2	

The above reward is offered, for the discovery
of the perpetrators of this robbery, so that they
be apprehended, and made amenable to justice;
further reward will be paid, for the recovery of
any part of the goods stolen, on delivery of the
same to
JOHN HARRIS,
Keeper Military Stores.
march 23. 1w

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,
The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,
John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Consisting of
Baftas, of various quantities and prices,
Coffees
Sannas
Humhums
Blue Cloth
Chintz and Calicoes
Mumuls
Mamoodies
Maharagonges
Ginghams
Guzzenas
Bandannoes
Gurrahs
Pinisces
Salgatchys
Gillie Romals
Mock Pulicats

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.
Willings & Francis.
The Piece Goods
Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that
convenient store the north west corner of
Market and Fourth-streets.
Also—A few Bales of Madras Hks. of ele-
gant patterns and best colours.
February 8. dtf

Red Clover Seed of the best quality.
MADIRA WINE,
Old, and fit for immediate use, in pipes, half
pipes and Quarter casks.
Teneriffe Wine,
And, Window Glais, all of which will be sold
on very reasonable terms, by
John Craig,
No. 12, Dock Street.
march 1. w&tf

JUST RECEIVED,
FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,
And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,
110 hds. Coffee
46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do.
110 hogheads of Muscovado Sugar
80 barrels do.
40 hogheads of Molasses
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogheads of Cocoa
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street,
march 12. 5

To-morrow will be Landed,
From on board the brig Benjamin Franklin, capt.
Jones, from Bordeaux,
Claret of superior quality, viz.
MEDOC } of the vintages of 1790 and 1791,
LATOUR } in casks
ALSO,
WHITE WINE, of the vintage of 1790
FOR SALE BY
PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.
march 7. 5

Landing from on board the ship
Tennessee, capt. Smith, from Hamburg,
And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBERS,
325 pieces: Quadruples Silecias
400 do. Plattias
130 do. Cress
32 do. do. 3 la Marlaix
100 do. Dowlas
20 do. red striped Arabias
20 do. blue Guingaz
100 dozen bordered Handkerchiefs
Eric & Lewis Bollmann,
125, South Third-street.
ALSO, ON HAND,
A case of printed Muslins and Calicoes
march 12. 5t

THE term of Co-partnership between the sub-
scribers, trading under the firm of John Mil-
ler, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual
consent will not be renewed. The debts and con-
cerns of the firm will be settled by John Miller,
jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership,
are earnestly requested to make payment to, with-
out delay.
JOHN MILLER, jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.
February 19. 5t

LANDING,
From on board the Ship SALLY, from
Calcutta,
AND FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBERS,
1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.
John Miller, jun.
march 3. 5

FOR SALE, BY
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
No. 2, Chestnut-street,
A quantity BENGAL GOODS,
—AMONGST WHICH ARE—
Gurrahs
Baftas
Guzzenas
Guzzies
Blue Cloths
Palampooris
Mamoodies
Sannas
Tanda Coffees
Emetics
Calicoes
Romall Handkerchiefs
Amongst them are a great proportion of the ma-
nufactures of Patna.
British Dry Goods,
A L S O,
Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.
February 19. 5

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,
Having entered into partnership under the firm of
Alexander J. Miller & Co.
INFORM their friends in town and country, that
they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store,
at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where
they now have, and intend keeping a general as-
ortment of India, German, Irish, French and Bri-
tish Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms
for cash or a short credit.
February 19. 5t

Fresh Teas.
Just Imported, in the Ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Counting House, No. 54, Chestnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Counting House, Crooked Biller wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyfon, Young
Hyfon, Hyfon Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lute-
frings and Sattins, Nankens, Caffia, large garden
and common Fans, fatin and lustring Umbrellas,
whale-bone Ricks.
They have also For Sale,
Ell wide Perlians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes
march 3. 5

IMPORTED,
In the Brig BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, from
Bordeaux,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
Claret in casks
White wine in half casks
Sweet oil of a superior quality in boxes and haskets
Lunells
Sauterne
Macarty, and
Medoc
Wines in Casks.
Thomas Murgatroyd,
No. 11, Walnut Street.
WHO HAS ON HAND,
Bordeaux Brandy in pipes
Irish market
Medos, and Sauterne } Wines in casks. } Intitled
Sherry wine in pipes and quarter casks } drawback
Rota
Pimento in bags
Two trunks of Umbrellas, and
About 4000 buffels 1 Liverpool Salt.
march 19. mw&tf

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, } RUM.
St. Vincents,
and Beag-
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.
Oct. 27. 5

The Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 31.

For the Gazette of the United States.
No. 1.

It is an awful and truly interesting period
in the existence of society, when, from the
association of unavoidable and imperious cir-
cumstances, the people are called upon by
motives of duty and policy, to deliberate
upon the alternative of peace or war. That
the United States have not arrived at this
crisis is sincerely to be hoped; but urgent
events, the present unparalleled situation of
the world, the convulsing hostility of Eu-
rope, and our unfortunate union with cer-
tain nations, seem to warrant the apprehen-
sion that we are fast converging to that al-
arming point in which a recourse to violence
will be the only refuge from dishonor. This
being the obvious tendency of several re-
cent events, it becomes a serious duty of
the public to enter into an examination, at
once patriotic and candid, of the various
principles upon which it is probable we shall
be summoned to act. It is absolutely ne-
cessary to the character of a republican go-
vernment, that before the people are plung-
ed into a state of warfare, they should indi-
vidually be acquainted with the motives and
objects not only of their own country but
with those of the nation to whom they are
opposed. By this we obtain a union in the
public energy which will ultimately secure
success to our martial operations, and give
an impressive character to our government;
without which too, the efforts of war would
be squandered, and probably, its issue ru-
inous and disgraceful.

Under the impression of this truth, it is
with unminged regret, that I observe a la-
mentable diversity in the public mind upon
subjects of politics at a moment when the
country is conceived to be upon the very
verge of a foreign war. Convinced of the
urgency of the crisis, of the necessity of
domestic union, and apprehensive of the
complicated horrors which may issue from a
state of civil commotion and external hos-
tility, I shall endeavor in a few subsequent ef-
fays, to allay the embittering animosities of
party spirit, by refuting the popular and
preposterous tenets upon which the respec-
tive parties are infatuated, and by an impar-
tial and patriotic investigation of the claims
which each possesses, to recommend it to
general confidence. In this enquiry it shall
alone be my object to obtain a union of sen-
timent, which at this time is full as neces-
sary as it is always desirable.

Politicians are prone to lament the "very
unfortunate" division which subsists in the
American mind, without recurring to the
more unfortunate source from which the mis-
fortune originates. If it is true that these
divisions do prevail in an alarming degree, it
is not less true that they are occasioned by,
and necessarily result from, our unhappy
connection with foreign nations; and in or-
der to alleviate the pernicious effects of this
circumstance, it would be necessary not me-
rely to exclaim against its existence, but by
applying a remedy, remove the very source
of the corruptive influence: that is, to
wean the misplaced affections of the citi-
zens from foreign interests, by attracting
them to our own establishments.

It is notorious, that greater warmth and
virulence are excited among our citizens up-
on questions which involve the interests of
the contending powers of Europe, than on
those with the decision of which are intima-
tely interwoven, the peace, the prosperity,
and the very being of the United States.
An universal infatuation with regard to both
England and France possesses the mind of
every class, and with an indiscriminate vi-
olence, exterminates the rectitude of moral
principle, and weakens the bonds of politi-
cal and individual probity, by strangely per-
verting the judgment, misleading the un-
derstanding, and inflaming the passions. In
all the topics of controversy which are agi-
tated throughout the union, it is not Ameri-
cans opposed to foreign interests, but the
interest of France to that of England. It
is not the American character which in these
conflicts is extolled or calumniated, but the
character of Englishmen and Frenchmen;
as if their spirit alone possessed our bosoms,
and their fate was entwined with our inter-
est. To such an unprecedented acmé has
this propensity arisen, that, reasoning from
the experience of other nations, who have
fallen the victims of intestine commotions,
it would seem to preface the total prostrati-
on of patriotism and civil subordination, and
thereby convert our present wife government
into an undivided mass of confusion.

It is an admirable observation of the in-
telligent and elegant Zimmerman, that "a
nation will never lose its honour as long as
its virtue remains unpolluted, and its virtue
will never be tainted, as long as patriotism
gives a free and lofty flight to every senti-
ment of the heart." As patriotism, there-
fore is the centinel not only of every other
virtue, but of the honour of our country,
it is essential that we should sedulously cul-
tivate its growth, and discountenance with
manly firmness, the intrusion of any other
passion which would have a tendency to im-
pair its influence.

If indeed, as the present lowering aspect
of our foreign relations seems to indicate,
recourse must be made to arms; if nothing
but actual violence will terminate the rapa-
city of our enemies; if the dignity and ex-
istence of our government can alone be pre-

served and defended, by adding to the o-
ceans already expended, the guileless blood
of Americans, every exertion should be u-
sed to condense the energy of our govern-
ment, and thereby afford to the world, a
proof, that however carefully we may avoid
a war, yet when driven by insult and ag-
gression, we will encounter all its difficulties
and dangers rather than purchase our tran-
quility by the surrender of our rights, in-
dependence and honour. Forbearance it is
true, on some occasions and to a certain de-
gree, is a manly virtue; but there is a point
beyond which to endure, or to be inactive,
would evince all the leathsome qualities of
cowardice and pusillanimity. Already has
America displayed sufficiently the influence
of a meek and forbearing spirit towards two
nations of Europe, who have alternately,
with shameless effrontery and violence, at-
tempted to controul her conduct and dictate
to her counsels; already is the measure of
ignoble and passive suffering completed, and
the time not far distant when, unless the
sense of propriety and virtue should check
the outrageous spirit of our enemies, she
must herself assume the posture of defence,
in order to avert the extinction of our na-
tional character, to heal the infractions of
piracy, and to wipe away with a strong arm,
the disgrace which was heaped on our coun-
try by the unrelenting outrages of insatiable
ambition.
MARCELLUS.

No. II.

IT having been premised, that the exis-
tence and violence of parties, at present to
distressing to our country, are principally to
be attributed to the political connections
which we have formed with Europe, it will
not be uninteresting, nor perhaps, useless,
to turn our attention to the origin, nature
and tendency of the circumstances which
gave birth to these connexions, and with
candour, seriousness and patriotism, endeav-
our to delineate the line of conduct, which
was marked out, and is still dictated to us,
by policy, reason, and duty.

Certain habits may naturally be supposed
to have originated from the peculiar cir-
cumstances of our revolution; which, however
necessary to its ultimate success, have ever
been, and will continue to be, incompati-
ble with our own prosperity, and repug-
nant to our relative situation and duties in
the world. During our struggle for inde-
pendence, every noble and magnanimous sen-
timent of virtue and patriotism ascribed in
the heart to oppose, in every shape, the en-
croachments of Great-Britain, who like an
unnatural parent, aimed at the annihilation
of her offspring in hope of individual ag-
grandizement. To have been wanting in a
certain degree of enmity at this moment,
would perhaps have been justly denominated
a minor treason.

A passion of an opposite nature, was ex-
cited for France; not I presume for any fi-
nitude which we perceived in the manners,
customs, and principles of their country;
but merely, from the impression of gratefui-
ness for her assistance in the hour of calami-
ty, which impression was at that time con-
siderably heightened by the prejudices and
rancour which invested our sentiments with
regard to our enemy. It would perhaps,
have been equally a species of moral delin-
quency at this moment, to have omitted ex-
pressing the warmth of our thankfulness for
services which we were receiving.

The concurrent operation of these passi-
ons doubtless gave an energy to our exertions
which materially contributed to our suc-
cess; but on the termination of
hostilities, which was accompanied also with
the establishment of our sovereignty, these
feelings, no longer applicable to our situa-
tion or pursuits, should have been extinguish-
ed; and, in remembrance of the infancy of
human nature, our republic in its childhood
should have commenced its career uninflu-
enced by prejudices and unbiassed by attach-
ments or resentments.

It may be true, however, that there is
one point of view in which considering
this subject, it would be expedient as well as
justifiable, to give full encouragement to
these impulses: that is, in the former in-
stance, so much as springs from the recollec-
tion of the injurious attempt on the part of
Great Britain; and from a knowledge that
the same motives which actuated her war-
fare continue to influence her conduct to-
wards us. If the remembrance of the wrongs
we have endured by the aggression of her am-
bition, is not worn out by the favors we have
subsequently received from her trade and
manufactures; if the intercourse which has
since been maintained and enlarged by acts
of favour and partiality, does not amount
to proof of a disposition favorable to the
permanency of our present system; if her
conduct has continued to be determinately
hostile to our prosperity and national ad-
vancement, we are bound by every principle
of honour and patriotism to detest and re-
pudiate every advance to a more intimate
union with her. To ascertain these points
shall be the object of a future enquiry, in
which it is hoped, it may appear, that the
man who acts and thinks unfriendly to this
power merely from the impression of the
foregoing, (and these are prevalent) is more
the dupe of error, than the slave of vice.

In the second instance, upon the same
principle, it will be admitted, that a re-
nant of affection for our former ally may be
cherished, without endangering our political
tranquility, or infringing the duties of our
relative station: that is, so much as is re-
vived by the recollection of her services, by
a knowledge of the motives which induced her

to afford that assistance, and by a belief that she continued friendly to our political prosperity. These particulars, however, cannot be demonstrated by a cursory reference to single acts of the French republic. We can only properly decide upon the validity of their titles to affection or repugnance by considering in one view that series of versatile and extraordinary conduct which has at once exhibited them a nation of greatness and littleness: a people governed as much by selfishness as by enthusiasm. This investigation shall be the second object of the present essays.

Whatever may be the determination with which this enquiry may issue, it is obvious that the passions of a nation, operating either friendly or unfriendly towards foreigners, too often revert with derision upon themselves. The industry of historians has exhibited a variety of instances in which nations, by incautiously inveigling themselves in the affairs of their neighbours, have either become the dupes of a misplaced attachment, or the sorry victims of an unfeeling hatred. The assimilation of foreign interests with our own, facilitates the means of expatriation; and a capricious hatred indulged on account of a former political transaction, the issue of which is transpired, is evincive of a weakness, which, being cherished, erects an impenetrable barrier to the introduction and exchange of benefits. The former has a tendency to debilitate the sure defence of a country, by dividing the affections of its citizens; and the latter lessens their enjoyments, by excluding a participation in those which the country they condemn might afford.

Without recurring to history, the present situation of our own country is a wonderful exemplification of the effects which result from the predominance of these passions. Unhappily, perhaps fatally for us, their reaction has kept the community in a continued state of fluctuation, not removed many degrees from actual convulsion: and which can only be subdued by a conscientious and solemn appeal to the arbitration of reason, propriety and policy. Let us, then, divested of every prejudice or passion which may give a bias to reason, encounter the truth, and determine with promptitude upon the claims which France has to our affection, and ascertain the occasion we have to avoid the friendship of the "Queen of Ills."

MARCELLUS.

SALT PETER.

One hundred kegs of refined Salt Petre, For Sale by the Subscribers.
James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,
No. 13, ARCH ST.

March 31

POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1798.
LETTERS for the British Packet for Falmouth, will be received at this Office, until Tuesday, 3rd of April, at 12 o'clock noon.
N. B. Inland postage must be paid to New-York.

Mullins at Auction.

ON TUESDAY MORNING the 30th of April, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at Public Auction, 15 bales of East India Mullins, by the lot, for approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days—consisting of

Balfas
Coffees
Guazenas
Handkerchiefs, &c.

The whole entitled to drawback.

FOOTMAN & Co. Auctioneers.

March 30

FOR SALE.

195 boxes white } Havannah Sugar
107 do. brown }
200 Hides
Will be landed to-morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, master.



The said rig for sale, And may take in immediately after discharged.

Apply to John Hollingsworth & Co.

March 30

JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale by W. Young, corner of Second and Chestnut-street. M. Carey 118 High-street, T. Dobson, 41 South Second-street and the Booksellers generally.

BEACON HILL.

A Local Poem, historic and descriptive: By a Lady of Boston.

ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.

Allusion to the surrounding Prospect—Invocation to the River and to the Deities—to the Historic Muse—Fiction discarded—Dedication to Washington—The Action opens at the Retreat of the Columbian from Bunker's Hill—General Howe—the Memory of his Brother—Death of Warren—Personification of Fortune and Fame—Washington at Mount Vernon—called to the chief Command—Formation of the Columbian Camp at Cambridge—Natural, moral, or political History of the several States—Their commanding Officers—Siege of Boston—Its sufferings—Negotiation for the Retreat of the British Army—Its Departure—Appointment of Congress—Declaration of Independence—Character of the Columbian Soldier—The Poet's prophetic Apologue to the Progress of Freedom throughout the World.

March 3

JUST PUBLISHED.

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Reflections on Monroe's View

OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE, As published in the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, Under the signature of SCIPIO.

In which the Commercial Warfare of France is traced to its French Faction in this Country, as its Source, and the Motives of Oppression, &c.

March 30

A Negro Boy for sale.

HE is about 13 years old, and has about 25 years to serve, having been bound until he is 28 years old, in presence of the Mayor of this City and Mr. Thomas Harrison. He is both active and mild-mannered, and is capable of becoming a very useful boy with a master that would immediately superintend his conduct. For further particulars apply to the Printer heretofore.

March 28

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

STATE OF THE UNION.

Thursday, March 29.

The House having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and the amendment to the first resolution, moved by Mr. Sprigg, as to the expediency, under existing circumstances, of resorting to war against the French Republic—which amendment is to strike out the words *French Republic*,—being under consideration.

MR. GILES rose. It would be recollected, he said, that yesterday an attack had been made upon him, as indecent in its manner, as it was in itself novel and unprecedented. He had been eight years in Congress, but he never heard of direct and personal attack. He was pleased, however, that it had been made, and only regretted that his state of health was such as he feared would not suffer him to go to fully into a refutation of the charges which had been brought against him as he could wish. He should, however, state such circumstances as would not only disprove the facts alleged against him, but also prove that the reverse of them was true. In doing which he begged to be corrected, if he should mistake any thing.

The gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. Harper) had said "that it had been the object of himself and his associates, but particularly of himself, since the year 1794, to go to war with Great Britain, if possible, and to enter into a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with France." This charge he declared to be entirely void of truth. He knew that slanders of this kind had been circulated in an artful manner through the United States, from that time to the present, but he never before heard the charge publicly made. Being made, he would refute it, though it had been the foundation of two long speeches of that gentleman; for, whenever Slander assumes an erect front, it is dispirited by the first ray of Truth which meets it.

He trusted he should prove, by a reference to the debate which had already been quoted, and to others, that he had never been in favor of a war with Great Britain; and as to an alliance offensive and defensive with France, he never heard such a proposition in private conversation, and it will be allowed that no such proposition was ever publicly made.

The inconsistency of his conduct had been spoken of. The gentleman from S. Carolina said, it was unaccountable to him how the author of such animated sentiments as were by him (Mr. G.) delivered in 1794, could now utter sentiments so groveling and pitiful as were now heard from him. He wished the gentleman had selected the passages to which he alluded, as he himself was unconscious of any difference between those which he then delivered, and his present sentiments. From the year 1794, to the present period, he had uniformly declared it to be his opinion, "that war is justifiable only in case of self defence." If boldness of assertion, and dogmatism of expression, would have availed, the gentleman from S. Carolina must have been victorious; but he would beg to turn the attention of the committee to facts. That gentleman had first introduced the book of Mr. Monroe, the sentiments of which, he said, certain gentlemen, by their approbation of it, had adopted as their own. Mr. G. said he had read the book, and had found a great deal to commend in it, and little to condemn. Human nature was liable to err. If the gentleman himself were to review his own political history, he doubted whether it would be found always consistent. There might have been errors in Mr. Monroe's ministry; but he believed they would be found as few as ever attended a negotiation which was unaccompanied with so many difficulties.

What, he asked, was the letter which the gentleman read from this book? It was a letter dated Dec. 5, 1794. This was not a letter from Mr. Monroe to his associates, but to the Secretary of State; and if any conspiracy was intended, General Washington and his Secretaries must have been the conspirators. He saw nothing more in this letter than a suggestion of what might be done, if the government thought proper. Mr. G. stated the situation of things at that time. In the Fall of 1794, the President laid before Congress a communication, stating that nothing further could be done betwixt this country and Great Britain by way of negotiation, and what remained to be done, was left to Congress. There never was so threatening a state of affairs betwixt Great Britain and this country since the revolution, as at that period. At the time, therefore, when Mr. Monroe wrote the letter in question, he could not possibly know the state of affairs here, or whether they would come to an amicable settlement, and it was right in him, and it would have been criminal not to have done it, to state what was likely might be done by France in our favour, in case of extremities. He would only add one further remark, as he should have occasion to defend himself, more than Mr. Monroe, which was, that he was at least as honourable a character as any of his calumniators; that whilst he was in France he effected much good, and that since he came away, we had experienced much injury. If gentlemen would examine the state of things when he first went to France, what our situation was when he came away, and what it is now, he thought this would appear evident.

The gentleman from S. Carolina, doubtless after examining all the remarks he could find of his, had brought forward a debate which took place in 1794. To follow the gentleman would be a disagreeable task; but as it would serve to elucidate a truth which it was necessary to unfold, he should undertake it, and show that instead of these remarks being in favour of war, they were founded upon the most zealous wish for peace. Mr. G. proceeded to read his remarks on Mr. Dayton's motion for a sequestration of British debts, which was proposed as a preventative of war, by holding in our hands what was within our power, as a pledge for the good behaviour of that country, in order to preserve peace. Mr. G. stated the situation of things to be different from that which Mr. Harper had represented it to be, as the legislature had no knowledge of any negotiation being set on foot with Great Britain at that time. This debate took place on the 28th of March, when they had been informed by the President nothing farther could be done by him, and the negotiation was not heard of until the 19th of April following. A part of the system proposed was an embargo, another a suspension of intercourse with Great Britain. This bill passed this House, but was negatived in the Senate, by the casting vote of the President, who is now the President of the United States; and if this bill had been carried into a law, the other regulation for arresting the British debts would evidently have been a proper measure.

Mr. G. continued to read a number of extracts from his speeches to illustrate his position, which he interspersed with the following remarks, viz. that instead of being in favour of war, he had always wished that we might keep in peace and unconnected with any foreign power. He hoped this was at present a pretty unanimous opinion, and that we should not look out for any aid from foreign powers; but upon this point he had his doubts. He believed the people of the United States were not ready to go to war; if they were, he should consider them as fools—but he was convinced they would never go to war for the sake of a few individuals. No people could with for a military despotism, and this must be the consequence of a war. He had been charged, he said, with a peculiar enmity against Great Britain; but even after it was known in 1792 that the treaties of Plinitz and Pavia were entered into for the starving of France, at a time when an enthusiasm for the cause of France was at the highest pitch in this country, he was willing, on account of a violation of our neutral rights by France, which took place in consequence of those treaties, (as he shewed from the debate at the time) to lay hold of such part of the debt due from this country to that, as should cover the injuries committed. Did this, he asked, look like partiality in favour of one nation, more than another?

To confirm what he had said with respect to his continued opposition to war, Mr. G. had next recourse to a debate on the subject of providing a naval armament, against which he said he had always voted, as he looked upon the existence of a navy, and the discharge of a public debt, as incomparable things; for no nation that ever went into the establishment of a navy, ever did or ever will discharge their public debt; and therefore, though we might experience some evils for want of a navy, we should meet with none so great, as the saddling of ourselves, and all posterity, with a debt proportioned to the number of our battle ships. When he found the law for building the frigates would pass, he stated it as his consolation, that the trees from which the frigates were to be built were still growing, and as it would of course take much time to get them ready, it would give us a chance of preserving peace. His apprehension at that time was, that if the frigates were soon got to sea we should be involved in the war in favour of France.

Mr. G. next had recourse to the debate on the British treaty; at which time he said, the cry of war was resounded from one end of the United States to the other, though, in his opinion, there never was a period when there was less prospect of a war with Great Britain than at that time. After noticing several observations made on that occasion, Mr. G. observed, that yesterday the gentleman from South-Carolina said, "what security have we that these gentlemen will go to the extent they say they are ready to go to?" Who, said Mr. G. are *we*? Who is authorized to put that question to an independent citizen of the United States? Had not he and those with whom he acted as much at stake as that gentleman and his associates? In many respects he was unwilling to compare himself with that gentleman and his friends; but, in this respect he was not afraid to do it. Has that gentleman and his associates a greater claim to patriotism, than others? If they have, let them shew it. Or have they greater domestic inducements to value their happiness in the country? He believed not. He could say for himself that he had never adopted a short way of getting wealth, nor had any thing to do with notes and banks, he owed no man any thing which he could not pay on demand. He had been placed in a moderate sphere of life, and desired not wealth. Whence, said he, arises the clamour for hostile measures—for resistance? Not from our independent yeomanry, nor from men who are most deeply interested in the welfare of our country, or surrounded with domestic comforts; but from men of a different description—from speculators, and men who have few attachments to it.

Mr. G. did not believe that we stood upon such unequal ground with respect to France, as we formerly stood in respect to Great Britain. This had long been his opinion; and though we have heavy complaints to make against France, they were not without just complaints against us, arising principally from the operation of the British treaty—that fatal instrument to the United States. Mr. G. read some of the articles of the treaty, and there were remarks thereon, and denied that there was any well founded apprehension of war at the time it was under discussion. Mr. G. noticed the assertion which had frequently been made, of French Directory receiving lessons from this country, which he said was too absurd to be believed.

Though he thought France had just ground of complaint against this country, he did not mean to justify her conduct towards us. He thought she ought to have received our ministers; and if they had not agreed, to have taken such measures as they thought proper. But this is supposing our ministers clothed with sufficient powers; if they were not, there would be some ground of justification for their conduct. The President of the United States is in possession of information which would satisfy the Congress and the people in this respect, but he had thought proper to withhold them, and therefore he alone is responsible. There was one circumstance, he said, very unaccountable in this business. The President informed the house that he had received certain papers, and says, "I have considered these papers—I have deliberated upon them, I do not send them to you, but require you to act upon them, I call upon you to take energetic measures, and request you will provide sufficient revenue." The house has been obliged thus to take up the business in the dark. Is this, said he, a desirable state for the legislature to be placed in? Is it not rather a degraded state? He thought it was; and when party rage shall subside, and it shall be seen that the Executive is pursuing hostile measures, and keeping back all information from Congress, the conduct would be deemed extraordinary. He was far from saying the Executive had not done what was proper. He could not say so, because he had seen no evidence upon which to form a judgment; but it left a strong impression on his mind that something was not correct, which was the reason the expected papers were not sent.

The first speech of the present President, he said, contained some sentiments on the subject of the balance of power, which he was far from approving. He stated, "that whether the United States will, or not, the powers of Europe will consider them as constituting a part of the balance of power." Mr. G. did not know whether this was a fact, or not; but if it were, he thought we ought not to have submitted to have been so considered without opposition. But the President takes it for granted, and proceeds to act upon it. Knowing the political sentiments of the President, he thought this a dangerous doctrine in his hands. Mr. G. said, he never believed there was any thing like a real balance of

power in Europe; it was a mere imaginary thing, and he thought there could not be a more ridiculous figure drawn than that of a President of the United States attempting to adjust the balance of power in Europe.

Mr. G. quoted a paragraph from the last speech of the President, speaking of the dis-adjusted state of Europe, which he thought very improperly applied to France, at a time he did not know whether our ministers were received or not.

He also again referred to what the President says in his late message with respect to the change of circumstances, which he still thinks he meant to apply to a change from Neutrality in the country to something like war. And in these circumstances, said he, are the people of the United States to be led on from step to step, until they are irreversibly involved in war? And are the people to be told this is a trifling question? When all the country is in commotion, and when the people are preparing their petitions for peace (which he thought very proper) he was not willing to proceed, until the present question was decided.

He would suggest another idea. He had heard a variety of observations from different quarters, that at a period not very far distant from the present, a more intimate connection betwixt this country and Great Britain than at present exists, is likely to take place. And yet gentlemen are perpetually crying, What! give up your independence? Do you prefer peace to independence? How would answer, No; for independence he should be ready at all times to make war. But are we, said he, called upon to fight for speculative independence, and, at the same time, willing to commit our real independence to the mercy of another nation? Where, he asked, is the difference betwixt depending upon the French or British Nation? Except, indeed (as he believed was the speculative opinions of some gentlemen) there was an intention of assimilating the British and American Governments.

Gentlemen talked of Newspapers. He would say a word on that subject. There are two papers, said he, printed in this city, which not only breathe defensive but offensive war of the world kind. One of these papers, he believed, was particularly countenanced by the government; the other was printed by an infamous Scoundrel, a British subject—a paper which he was sorry to find too much countenanced. This paper not only breathes war, but exterminating war. And this paper, issued from a British Press, spreads its baneful sentiments throughout the country. He proclaimed this fact; and he should think himself a Traitor to his Country, not to proclaim it.

Mr. G. next noticed the impeachment of W. Blount, late a Senator of the United States. It is known, said he, that the British Minister here, actually gave money to an American citizen, paid his passage, and sent him to Europe, to know whether his Court would concur in the plan of an invasion of the Spanish Territory, for being engaged in which Mr. Blount has been impeached. Could any one deny the fact? They could not; it had been given in evidence before the committee. There might be many other facts connected with this, but he confined himself to what appeared in evidence. This person who was sent to England was the confidential agent of the British Minister here. [Mr. Harper said, that was not true. Mr. Giles called for the reading of Mr. Davy's evidence on the subject of the impeachment, which was read accordingly, when it appeared the expression there used, was *confidential person*.] Mr. G. believed a confidential person was a confidential agent. He was about to remark, that these circumstances had appeared to him to indicate something more than was before the house at present. He could not help recollecting how different was the conduct of this government towards the Minister of another country, when he had been guilty of misconduct. Was there not an instant demand to his court to have him recalled? And the demand was proper and right; and he could not account for a contrary conduct in the other case, which he had mentioned.

Mr. G. would say a few words as to the effect which the late French decree would be likely to produce upon this country. The committee had been told by the gentleman from S. Carolina, that it would effectually destroy our revenue. He believed he was mistaken in this. To France, and to those nations who may be supposed to be under her influence, we last year exported to the amount of 36 millions of dollars, and to Great Britain eight millions, two-thirds of which, are re-exported to the countries above mentioned. Against whom, then, are we to arm? Against those who receive 36 millions, for the protection of the eight millions, two-thirds of which are re-exported. How, he asked, would this operate? Would the decree stop the importation of British goods? No; it might lessen them, but would not stop them, as the British would become, in some measure, their own carriers, and as their vessels paid a higher duty in our ports than our own, it is probable our revenue would not be greatly lessened. It was possible, however, that there might be some abuse of the decree in carrying it into execution.

He was as much opposed to the decree of the Executive Directory as any man; but not so much on account of any loss we shall sustain from it, as from its being an attack upon our neutral rights, which he preferred to money. The British treaty had authorized two acts that took place in January last, which will transfer the carrying trade from American to British vessels; but those acts will not effect our vessels going to France, Spain or Holland. He supposed, therefore, that our commerce would not be very materially injured by the French decree. He did not know but it would even be upon a better footing than at present, as there would be more security for it. At any rate, no rash measures ought to be taken, until we see how the decree is executed.

No one could say what farther measures were contemplated by the French government; but the resolution on the table only went to say, that at this day we are not disposed to resort to war. He wished to make a distinction. It was said by gentlemen that those who are not willing to resort to war, are unwilling to prepare for it; he was, and always had been willing to put the country in a state of preparation according to the extent of our means.

The gentleman from S. Carolina had yesterday spoken of the great importance of the British fleet. He did not mean now to make any comparison between the fleets of Great Britain and France. With respect to the British fleet, he looked upon it as ruinous to the country, and predicted, that if the present fleet survives two years, the nation sinks. It is impossible it should proceed much farther. Gentlemen may say this has long been foretold; but there never was before a time when this was so evident. What, said he, are the British now supplied by? By the body of merchants. The Bank is gone, and probably will never recover itself. It is of little consequence whether France invades England

or not—England must fall.—On the other hand, the population of France is 32 millions; she has the finest country in Europe; her military skill is great, and she is possessed of most of the fortifications of Europe. And are we to engage in the carnage of the human species, at this late day, against this country? He hoped not. Besides suppose we were to join England in the war, and be successful, would not the have an interest in the destruction of our commerce at the termination of the war? She certainly would; and though she may now see a current in her favour in the United States, and propose measures which may appear flattering, yet her disposition to favour this country would not outlive her interest.

Perhaps gentlemen may say, what will you do, if France carries her injuries farther? "I would, said he, draw ourselves within our shell. I would sooner (though I do not pledge myself to do it) indemnify our commercial citizens, than go to war. I am now, and always have been, for peace."

He trusted the gentleman from S. Carolina was, by this time, pretty well satisfied as to the inaccuracy of his statement. Before gentlemen make charges of inconsistency against others, they should be sure that they themselves stand firm in that respect. That gentleman ought to have looked back upon his own conduct in 1792 and 1793. He had been informed that that gentleman was at that time a member of an affiliated society of Jacobins. [Mr. Harper said it was not true.] He believed, however, all the gentlemen who knew him at the time, would do him the credit to say, that he was one of the most eloquent Declaimers of that day in favour of the Rights of Man. But his inconsistency had even appeared within these two days. When the present proposition was first laid on the table, he rejoiced that there was a prospect of all uniting in manifesting a disposition for peace; but the next day he used arguments which went to the destruction of the resolution.

The gentleman from Massachusetts (Gen. Shepard) had made a remark, which he must notice; it was, that he assumed to dictate to others what was proper to be done. Of this he was not justly chargeable. That gentleman told the committee he was a warrior; he venerated him as such—he was a warrior in a glorious cause; but whilst he venerated him as a soldier, he had to regret the political prejudices under which he laboured which could suffer him to attribute a motive of that kind to him. The gentleman from New-York (Mr. Brooks) had also told the committee he had also been in service in the revolution. This he did not know before he heard it from the gentleman himself. But he had since been told, he was engaged in the honourable and humane employment of clothing to the army. [Mr. Brooks said, he had the honour of taking up arms in defence of his country, which he carried until he was taken prisoner. He was a prisoner eighteen months, and when he was set at liberty, he found his vacancy was not preserved for him. He then served his country in a different line, and he believed in a manner which entitled him to at least as much merit as he had assumed. He believed that providing the army with clothing was an essential part of the service; but, (said he, with great warmth) if the gentleman doubts my being a soldier, I am here to answer him. (A loud cry of order, and Mr. B. fat down.)

Mr. G. said, he had received this information from one of the gentleman's friends. He made the enquiry, because he did not know what services he had performed; and he assured him the information which he had received had tended to raise, rather than to sink him in his estimation; but he was not alarmed at being told he was a soldier.

It had been said of the resolution before the committee, that by stating we are not ready to resort to war against the French Republic, that it might be implied we are ready to go to war with some other nation. That this idea might be done away, if gentlemen will permit the words "against the French Republic," to remain, if the mover would give his consent, he should have no objection to add the words, "or any other nation."

MR. HARPER hoped, as he had been particularly alluded to by the gentleman just fat down, he should not be considered as trespassing on the patience of the committee in an unreasonable manner, if he made a few remarks in reply; though he did not mean to do it generally, as he perceived others had undertaken to do that, whom he was conscious were better able to do it than himself. He was called upon merely by the gentleman's personal observations.

In the first place, he was charged with great indecency in bringing forward and commenting upon the gentleman's own speech. He left it to the committee to determine with what propriety this complaint came from a person, who has omitted no opportunity of attributing the worst of motives, not only to gentlemen in that house, but to others out of it; neither age, character nor absence have preserved gentlemen from his censure;—from a person, who has always indulged himself in the most violent philippics against the Executive of the United States, and all who concurred in his measures;—from a person who, when gentlemen declare they are for peace, says he does not believe them; from a person, who has continually charged all those with inconsistency who differed in opinion from him, not by examining their conduct, but by making insinuations against them as to their debts, or to the way in which they may have acquired money, or by following them to their youth, before they became members of this house? He thought the gentleman ought to have attended to the old, but just adage, "*He who lives in a glass house, ought not to be the first to throw stones.*" If there could be a man more regardless than that gentleman of all the rules of decorum in debate, he had never heard him.

As to the charge of inconsistency in his conduct, it had often been made in private, and as often contradicted; but as it is now bro't into public view, he would say a few words on that point.

It was said, that in 1791 and 1792, he was a member of a Jacobin Society, and a warm declaimer in favour of the rights of man. What was said respecting his being a member of a Jacobin Society, is one of those falsehoods of party, which, though known to be unfounded, is still repeated.

The fact, Mr. H. said, was this, which he never concealed. In the year 1791, there were instituted in Charleston, a variety of clubs (there were several before that time) of many of these, being a Young Practitioner of the Law, and desirous of extending his acquaintance, and procuring business, he was a member. Amongst these was a Society called a Patriotic Society. It was composed of French and American Citizens; and he and seven or eight other young practitioners entered admittance and attended one or two evenings; but finding it composed of persons from whose society much improvement could not be expected, they never went afterwards; and so anti-jacobinism was their conduct considered, that they merited and received an expulsion from the society.

As to being a declaimer in favour of the rights of man in 1791 and 1792, he owned he partook of that enthusiasm which at that time reigned in America; because he was deceived. He then believed the French had been unjustifiably attacked, but he now found they had been right. He then believed that the treaties of Pinz and Pavia, of which they had heard so much, were realities; but he now found them contemptible forgeries. With respect to other parts of the French Revolution, he then believed that the principal actors in it were virtuous Patriots, but he had since discovered that they were a set of worthless scoundrels and mad-headed enthusiasts, who, in endeavouring to reduce their fallacious schemes to practice, have introduced more calamities into the world, than ages of good government will be able to cure.

Mr. H. said he never was a declaimer in favour of what gentlemen meant by the rights of man. He held them and their author in merited contempt. The pretended factious rights of man to which gentlemen referred, were the rights of a few noisy demagogues over the rights of the people. Though he always believed this, he did not know it so well, in 1791 and 1792, as he knew it 1794 and since. And, therefore, he was not a declaimer in favour of what the gentlemen mean by the rights of man, but he was a warm admirer of the French Revolution, when he thought the object was the establishment of the true rights of man; but since he discovered that this was neither the object nor would it be the effect, instead of viewing that revolution as a blessing to the world, which he once thought it, he now viewed it as the greatest curse that ever afflicted mankind; as a signal of wrath from heaven, the bitterest that ever was poured out upon the earth.

There was a certain species of the rights of man of which he had always been the defender, in favour of which his voice would always be heard. He had, in a well known instance, advocated the rights of his fellow citizen in the best manner he was able, and in a way which had obtained for him their thanks and their remembrance. How he conducted that defence, was well known to some of his colleagues in that house.

Mr. H. denied that he had been inconsistent with respect to the proposition before the committee. He then noticed what had fallen from Mr. Giles with respect to the decree of the French Directory not being so inimical to this country as it had been supposed to be. Mr. H. charged Mr. G. with being much mistaken in supposing that only the amount of eight millions of dollars was exported to Great Britain and her dominions, or that 36 millions were exported to France, and to countries connected with her. Out of the 51 millions exported from this country during last year, it appeared from the statement before them, that 3,500,000 were sent to Great Britain, 9,000,000 to the Hanse towns, to France and her dominions, 11,000,000. But he asked if the gentleman from Virginia knew the reason why this amount to France appeared so large? If not, he would tell him. All the produce shipped for the British West Indies in 1797, was almost constantly cleared out for French ports, in order to avoid the effects of the plundering decrees of French West Indies, and this was the reason why six or seven millions appeared under this head, which ought to appear under another. But the gentleman seemed to suppose that all which did not go to Great Britain, went to France, and countries connected with her. At least 20 millions, out of the 51, went to countries over whom France had no power; and when to these were added what was sent to Great Britain, and 6 or 7 millions were deducted on the ground he had mentioned, the gentleman would find the balance was not very considerable.

Mr. H. said he should not notice what the gentleman had chose to say respecting the British Minister, except as to the improper manner in which he had called a confidential person, a confidential agent of the Minister, and to say he could not see any analogy between this case, and that of the French Minister who fitted out privateers, and levied troops in our country, without permission from the President of the United States.

The gentleman from Virginia had entered fully, not only into a justification of himself but his friends. How far he had acquitted himself he had exhibited, he was not the proper person to judge, he left the public to determine. He must, however, beg leave to correct him in one of his facts. He informed the committee that the letter of Mr. Munroe, which had been quoted, was written in December, 1794, whereas it was dated, Paris, Sept. 12, 1795, long after that minister had been officially informed by our minister in London, that the British treaty was concluded and signed; yet this letter recommends the taking of the ports, the invasion of Canada, and the cutting up of British commerce by privateers. He did not say that this letter was a proof of conspiracy; but of a system of policy which was very contrary to a peace system.

But the gentleman says, he (Mr. G.) never proposed war against Great Britain. He knew it. The gentleman always spoke of peace, but pursued measures which led to war. He did not speak of war, when he recommended sequestrations, confiscations, &c. because he loved peace. He did not talk of war; but whilst he and his friends opposed measures of defence, they were in favour of every measure which led to war. Whilst they were irritating a nation to war, they opposed the building of the frigates. He could not say what were the views of gentlemen in doing this, but he would say what appearance it had on his mind, when he was far removed from the seat of government. He thought it seemed as if gentlemen believed it would be well to get to war, and then rely upon their favorite nation for support.

The Speaker here alluded to the paper called "the second treaty of Pinz" which he declares to be a forgery. The first treaty of Pinz was a mere conditional agreement between the Emperor and the King of Prussia, that if either of them should be attacked by France, they would unite in their defence. This treaty they avowed; and when, on the acceptance of the new Constitution by the King of France, better prospects of a peaceable conduct on the part of that nation were entertained, they signed this treaty by a formal declaration.

[This Debate to be Continued.]

Friday, March 30.

The SPEAKER laid before the house a report from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of contracts for the subsistence of the army, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. CLYTON, from the committee of enrollment, reported as duly enrolled, the bill prohibiting for a limited time the exportation of arms and ammunition, and for encouraging the importation thereof.

Mr. OTIS presented a petition from the freeholders and others, of Roxbury, in the

State of Massachusetts stating, that they hear with concern, that liberty is intended to be given to Merchants to arm their vessels for self defence, knowing that Malles of vessels consist of a great variety of character; that amongst them there are men of violent passions, and that the distance betwixt putting arms into a man's hands and the commencement of hostility, may be very short, they deplore the idea of the Peace and Happiness of this Country being placed on so uncertain a foundation as the pride, caprice or passion of the master of a merchant vessel, they pray, therefore, that vessels of this description may not be permitted to arm.—Referred to the committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. THATCHER presented the petition of Jonathan Young, jun., a soldier in the late war, praying to be placed upon the pension list. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. HARPER, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the Military Establishment of the year 1798, which was committed for Monday.

The amendments to the Senate to the bill for the relief of refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia, as agreed to by the committees of conference, were agreed to by the house.

Mr. ALLEN observed that when the President of the United States sent his first message to the house, announcing the receipt of dispatches from our Commissioners in Paris, he stated that it would take some time to decipher the dispatches which he had received. Some days afterwards, on the 19th instant, he sent another message informing the house, "that it was incumbent upon him to declare that he saw no ground of expectation that the object of their mission could be accomplished, on terms compatible with the safety, honour, or the essential interests of the nation."

It had been observed, in the course of the debate in the committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and not in the most candid and proper manner, that the papers received from our Commissioners ought to have been laid before the House, and the President had been charged with withholding them. He supposed gentlemen would have been satisfied, and he was, with the information which the President had already communicated, that our Commissioners are not received, and that France refuses to hear us. But, though he was himself satisfied with the information he had at present, as he believed there are many gentlemen in the House who wish for more; because there is a paper printed in this city which is continually insinuating that there is something in these dispatches which, if they were made known, would show that the conduct of our Executive has been improper; because he found that paper often speaking the language of gentlemen in this House, and which spoke it, he believed on this occasion; and because, if this is not true, he wished the people to be undeceived; or if true, that he and those who thought with him, that no such blame existed, might be convinced of the error; he proposed the following resolution, to which he hoped there would be no objection.

"Resolved, That that the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this house, the dispatches from the Envoys Extraordinary of the United States to the French Republic, mentioned in his message of the 19th inst. or such parts thereof as considerations of public safety and interest, in his opinion, may permit."

Mr. LIVINGSTON moved to amend this resolution by striking out that part which is printed in "italic, and by adding, before the word "dispatches," instructions to.

After some observations had taken place on this amendment, a motion was made by Mr. Harper to adjourn the farther consideration of this resolution till Monday (the previous and ordinary motion of when the house adjourns, it will adjourn till Monday having been passed) which was carried 47 to 41.

The order of the day being called for, Mr. Allen proposed that would also be postponed until the resolution which had already been postponed, should be decided upon.

This motion produced a debate which continued till two o'clock, when a motion was made and carried to adjourn. A sketch of the debate on Monday.—The House adjourned till Monday.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, March 29.

By the James, from France, we have Paris papers to February 3, but they are extremely barren.

From Rastadt we have advices that the French plenipotentiaries have declared the intention of the republic to indemnify the princes of Germany for the loss of their possessions on the left of the Rhine.

The deputies from the German princes and states have demanded of the Imperial minister, a communication of the secret articles in the treaty with France.—To this the imperial minister replied, that the emperor never had demanded of the princes and states, which had made a separate peace a disclosure of the secret articles in their treaties.

At a session of the deputies on the 22d of January, there was some discussion relative to the cession of the countries on the left of the Rhine, and to the distribution in many places, on right bank—especially in the Brigau, in Baden and Nassau, of writings tending to excite the people to change their form of government. The result was a provisional decree, as a preliminary, requesting the Imperial minister to make representation to the French ministers, relative to the continuance of the French troops beyond the line stipulated by the armistice, and to desire the French government to disavow every scheme for republicanizing the inhabitants on the right bank of the Rhine.

In that session the deputies received news of the evacuation of Ortenau by the French troops.

Intelligence from Vienna announces that the king of Prussia appears to assent entirely to the proposed arrangement in Germany.

On the 29th of January Venice was evacuated entirely by the French under general Serurier.

The legislative body of the Ligurian republic was installed. Some of the members are already "accused of a moderate and very different from true moderation."

The insurrection in Corsica was entirely appeased.

An article from Bologna says that the French were advancing towards Rome in two columns. One had arrived at Tolentino, the other at Peniga, where they had planted a liberty pole. The duchy of Urbino is said to be revolutionized.

The directory have restored gen. Killerman to his rank and station, and charged him with the new organization of the cavalry.

Great opposition is made in the Dutch convention and on the 28th Nivose, twenty three members seceded.

An order has been given by the French government to construct at Dunkirk 60 sloops for carrying cannon for the descent on England. The French, it is said, are disciplining their troops to teach them the art of disembarking. They send out companies of them in boats, bearing their arms and knapacks, to return and land on their own shores, to make the practice familiar.

From the ARGUS.

We are told, that there is a Paris paper intown, giving an account of a 4th September having taken place in Holland; that the revolution is now completed in that country, without the shedding of blood, by a late arrestation of a number of Orange deputies, for transportation on this eternal principle, "He who is not for me is against me." If we should be so fortunate as to lay our hands on this paper, we shall certainly give the article entire.

GOLDEN CAPTURE.

The British 74, Valiant, was spoke with Feb. 23, just through the Gulph. She was in company with 7 other ships of war. They had captured the Spanish fleet from Le Vera Cruz. [Boston Pop.]

A letter from Charleston, March 19, says, "a few days ago we had a great FIRE, which consumed 12 houses—it began in King-street."

BOSTON, March 24.

MR. RUSSELL,

I hope no notice will be taken in the Centinel, of any Roxbury transactions on the mercantile question which now occupies the attention of congress. Every reader of the abortion misdirected there on Tuesday last, must pronounce it "flat, stale and nonfensical;" and when it is known in congress, that the meeting was warned on Monday, by a confabule, who had his cue whom to warn, and whom to leave unwarned, it will be consigned to the oblivion it deserves.

The father of the brat will readily be recognized at Philadelphia, and the members will rightly estimate why he should be opposed to arming. Perhaps they may attribute it to his regret, that being now advanced in years, he cannot take those possis of danger he was accustomed to in the revolutionary war.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, March 31.

APPOINTMENTS.

Bradbury Cilley, Marshal New-Hampshire vice Nathaniel Rogers, appointed Supervisor.

William Empton Hulings, of Pennsylvania Vice Consul, New Orleans.

George Price, of Pennsylvania Master of the Revenue Cutter.

George Walton of Georgia, and John Steel of Virginia, commissioners for treating with the Cherokee nation of Indians, vice, Fisher Ames and Bushrod Washington, resigned.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Giles in his speech on Thursday last observed "He could say for himself that he never had adopted a short way of getting wealth nor had anything to do with notes or banks." Has Mr. G. forgotten the Faro Banks?—The writer of this communication has seen him deeply engaged in that "short way of getting wealth," and his pockets pregnant with guineas obtained in that honorable manner.

Mr. Giles, not satisfied with complimenting himself on the pure manner in which he has acquired his wealth, went on to extend the applause to his political associates in Congress. They are, said he, generally Farmers, land-holders—they have not engaged in destructive speculation—bought and sold notes, &c. &c.—Pray Mr. Giles, do you consider Blair McClenahan and John Swanwick as your associates in Congress?

Rights of the Theatre.

Have coxcombs of every description the right to disturb the audience by impertinent remarks and loud conversation? or is it the exclusive privilege of the members of a certain honorable house?

Last evening during the interesting performance of Mrs. Merry three Bucks intruded themselves into a Box and although they did not actually spit upon the Ladies, they otherwise behaved very improperly—Is it possible that one of these gentlemen should be the beautiful representative (in complete tortoise shell) from the city of New-York, and another the Beau member from the ancient dominion?

Now is the time to Try Men's Souls.

Is the glorious spirit of '76 so humbled, that Tories, inveterate Tories dare to raise their crests, and insult our government and its rulers?

Printers who boast their republican principles, to be the retailers of such abuse, and to conceal the cloven foot of the Tory under the cloak of an American Merchant!—As to Bache, he acts so far consistently in publishing pieces from Tories or Devils, provided they heap abuse on the administration.—Why, Sir, he mealy mouthed, and with false delicacy, or in other words, Treachery, conceal their names from the public? If such publications have merit, let Mr. Coxse have his full measure, and Mr. Adams blush for dismissing him from office!

But the Moor cannot be washed white, he who began his career by joining the British standard in opposition to his country, now leagues with France on the same principle
DIVIDE & IMPERA.

Bache employs Callender to do the drudgery of his customary work, abusing the friends of Freedom and Independence—being himself very particularly engaged at this juncture, in pursuits, the object of which will be disclosed at a future day.

The strokes at the Tories in the Aurora, are directly in the teeth of the old proverb, "never talk of a rope to him whose father was hanged."

The severest attack ever made on the Aurora is contained in the Proposals for issuing another French paper, to be called "THE ANTIDOTE."

From a Charleston Paper of March 16.

FRENCH COLONIZATION.

It is no new idea that the terrible republic have contemplated the division and colonization of the United States; and we are enabled to announce, upon the authority of letters, the credit of which are indubitable, that Louisiana and the Floridas have been ceded by Spain to France, and are now actually in her possession. This is a favorite accession to our allies, and a main step to the effecting of their purpose.

Extra of a letter received by a member of Congress, dated Charleston, March 16th. "The inclosed is from Timothy's paper of to-day. I sent to him to know, on what authority it was so positively given—he said Messrs. Cairdner's & Co. had received letters from Pensacola, saying, that the French flag had been flying there for several days, and desiring them to charter, and send thither, vessels to bring away the persons, and property of some, who did not wish to remain under the French government."

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

The profits of Tuesday evening's theatrical entertainment are announced to be for the benefit of Mr. FENNEL. To expatiate on this gentleman's merits as an actor would be needless. The satisfaction which he so generally gives, and the applause which he so uniformly meets with are the surest criterions of his excellence, and although the Managers have lately undertaken to pass their censure upon his conduct, yet certainly those who attend the theatre have no reason to complain of it. The inaccuracy of the actors in their performances has been a subject of constant animadversion but if so small a portion of time has been allotted to them for committing to memory and studying their parts as was then given to Mr. FENNEL, it is not on them that the censure of the public can with justice fall.—When a man's character stands high in his profession, it is natural for him to feel a more than common anxiety to maintain it, and therefore the reluctance which this gentleman made to acceding to a measure which he was well persuaded would have a prejudicial effect on his professional reputation will not excite wonder.

The play which is to be performed is one of Shakespeare's finest productions; in few does the genius of the Bard soar to a prouder and more exalted pre-eminence. The characters although various are well delineated and the lesson which is to be derived from it is instructive and important. If it were necessary at this time any further to stimulate the generosity of Philadelphia, it might be hinted that, at this juncture a full house would probably be peculiarly desirable.

THEATRICALS.

For the Gazette of the United States. CHILDREN'S PLAY furnishing REFLECTIONS FOR MEN.

Walking along the streets last Evening, when the Moon shone exceedingly bright, my passage was interrupted by a cluster of little boys, none of whom seemed to exceed eight or ten years of age, engaged in some pretty boisterous play. Being checked in my gait, my attention was called to the children by hearing the terms Frenchmen and Americans frequently repeated. I soon found the little dogs had divided themselves into two parties, under those denominations, and were struggling with all their might for the possession of a cellar door. In a little time I heard shouts from the victorious party and an animated cry of Huzza! Huzza! for the AMERICANS, we have beat the FRENCHMEN! and sure enough, the little heroes, who I supposed represented their countrymen, stood perched on the cellar, the dear object of contest, with the utmost joy and exultation. I pursued my walk, and this trifling incident furnished me abundantly with serious reflections. Have your fathers the same spirit, was the first question that occurred to me—Would they too exert themselves for the American name and honour, and glory in the triumphs of their country—or, is the example they will set before you—the precept they will inculcate in your infantine breasts calculated to destroy the spirit of exertion, that pride in the name of an American, which if cherished and strengthened will form a future bulwark for their country, impregnable to any foe—will your fathers by their own conduct debase you into vile dependants—lay your tender limbs at the feet of foreign ruffians, enervate their activity and strength, train you in the habits and manners of slaves, and destroy the spark of honour, liberty and patriotism that now glows in your little hearts—will they not only refuse their aid to their country in the hour of need, but crush its rising hopes. Could we but find in our MEN the same spirit, the same ardour of exertion, the same resolute activity to defend their country and liberties from foreign insult and invasion as was found in these children for the possession of a cellar door, what apprehensions need we have of the Executive Directory or their infernal designs.

NEW-THEATRE.

Mr. FENNEL's Night.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 3, Will be presented (for the first time this season) a celebrated Tragedy, called

KING LEAR;

AND HIS THREE DAUGHTERS.

King Lear,	Mr. Fennell
Burgundy,	Warrell, jun.
Edmund,	Lordings
Albany,	Fox
Gloucester,	Warrell
Kent,	Warren
Edgar,	Wignell
Edmund,	Marshall
Gentleman Officer,	Francis
Oldman,	Hunter
Gonarril,	Mrs. Hardinge
Regan,	Mrs. Francis
Arante,	Mrs. L'Estrange
Cardelish,	Mrs. Merry

Knight attending on the King, Officers, Messengers, &c. Messrs. Lavancy, Laflery, Doctor, &c. Rad of the Tragedy, a Ballet Dance (composed by Mr. Byrne) called

THE DRUNKEN PROVENCAL;

OR, THE SAILOR'S RETURN.

Irene, Mr. Byrne—Will, Mr. Warrell, jun.—Vincat, Mr. Doctor—Moses, Mr. Blisset—Dickery Goldfish, Mr. T. Warrell—Sultan, Miss Milbourne—Jenny, Mrs. Byrne.

To which will be added, a new Farce, called, the

ADVERTISEMENTS;

OR, A NEW WAY TO GET MARRIED.

[Written by Mr. FENNEL.]

Allderman Goldfish,	Mr. Warren
Young Goldfish,	Bernard
O'Frigger,	H. Ridge
Peruque,	Fox
Harry,	Harwood
Thomas,	Blisset
Mrs. Courtney,	Mrs. Francis
Mrs. Ship,	Mrs. L'Estrange
Etty,	Mrs. L'Estrange
Kitty,	Mrs. Doctor

Tickets to be had at the usual places.

On Thursday Evening, the favorite Comedy of THE HUMORIST, or, WHO'S WHO?—THE WIDOW OF MALABAR; to which will be added, the Farce of the WANDERING JEW, for the Benefit of Mr. HARWOOD.

The Subscribers have For Sale,

The following GOODS, viz.

Red and blue Bernagore Handkerchiefs
Santipore do.
Sutromal do.
Dorcas }
Coffish } MUSLINS
Chacon }
Book }
Hummums }
Coarse striped cotton Cloths
Black and other coloured Indian Taffeties
Do. do. Chinese do.
Black and white Chinese Satins
Blue and white do. Lutealings
Heavy black Pepper
Linglals
Cordage assorted
Old Madeira Wine
Port do.
Sherry do. in quarter casks
Claret in casks
Holland Gin in pipes
English Perry
An Iron Book Case
PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.
march 31.

FOR SALE.

ALL that elegant three story Brick House, brick Kitchen and Lot of Ground situate on the fourth west corner of Fourth and Prune streets, containing in front on Fourth street 32 feet, and an length on Prune street 98 feet, to a four foot alley intended to be left open with common privilege of the lane.

Also, a two story Brick House on Let of Ground situate on the west side of Fourth street and adjoining the above, containing in broad on Fourth street 35 feet 6 inches, and in depth 98 feet on the said four feet alley, with the common privileges of the lane.

And also, all that Lot of Ground situate on the west side of Fourth street and adjoining the last described lot, containing in breadth on Fourth street 25 feet 6 inches, and in depth on the north side 102 feet, thence running southward 11 feet 6 inches, thence further southward 12 feet, thence still further southward 14 feet, and thence by the Chapel ground 124 feet to Fourth street, with the common use of the said four feet alley leading into Prune street. The whole will be sold together if more agreeable to the purchaser.

For terms, enquire of the subscriber, at his office, No. 124 South Fourth street.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.

march 31.

A House and Lot in Burlington.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE commodious two story brick House, and large well improved Garden; with a large Clover lot, a stable, a Carriage House, and Shring House, &c. in the City of Burlington, New Jersey.

This property is allowed to be the most healthy and beautiful of any in Burlington, having a front of 300 feet upon the river, and extending 208 feet back; bounded on side one by Broad-street, and on the back by a wide alley.

The house is in form of a square, fronting 54 feet upon Broad-street, and 58 upon the river, with a pump of water at the back door, besides two fine terraces rising out of the beautiful bank between the garden and the river.

For particulars, apply at No. 5, South Fourth street, to

GEO. WALKER.

Who has also For Sale,

Lots in Washington City.

march 31.

For Savannah,

(To sail on Saturday the 7th of April)

THE SHIP

SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBURN, Master. A regular established Packet with elegant accommodations.—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board at Reel's wharf, or to

N. & J. Fraser,

No. 95, South Front Street,

Who have for sale a quantity of prime new Rice by field vessel.

march 31.

JOSEPH RICARDO,

OF this City, Merchant, has assigned his property for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fisher, Samuel W. Fisher, and Thomas Wilson.

All persons who have demands are requested to furnish their accounts without delay—and those indebted to make immediate payment to the said Creditors, acting Assignees.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

No. 13, Arch Street.

march 31.

41awt

For Sale,
By ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,
No. 41, North Water Street,
London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes and
quart casks, 4 years old and fit for immediate use.
Inferior do.
A few hales Allibad Coffees
Bardanna Handkerchiefs
Sail Canvases, No. 1, to 9
A few bags of Juniper Berries
A parcel of Seal Leather, and
A few boxes of China.
march 3 tu&faw

Wanted,
An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook
and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one
will be allowed good wages, and no other need ap-
ply.—Enquire of the Printer.
February 7 \$

Notice is hereby given,
THAT application will be made for the renewal
of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the
United States, standing in the name of the Subscri-
ber, No. 5004, and dated July 11, 1797—the same
having been lost.
JOHN GRAHAM.
march 5 36w

TO LET,
And may be entered on immediately,
A good dry Store,
Three stories high, and in an excellent stand for
business. Apply to
Thomas & Joshua Fisher,
march 1. \$ No. 5, Dock-street.

Wanted to live in the Country,
About five miles from this city, a sober steady
Man who understands gardening and the
management of a few acres of land, and I would
not object to attend a couple of horses. Such
a one may meet with liberal wages by applying
at the office of this Gazette.
N. B. None need apply but those of unex-
ceptionable characters.
march 13. dta

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Dist. of PENNSYLVANIA, March 6th, 1797.
THE MERCHANTS of PHILADELPHIA,
who may have any account or knowledge of the
capture or detention of any ship or vessel, cargo,
or other property, belonging to citizens of the
United States, residing within this district, by or
under the authority of foreign nations, since the
first day of October, 1792, are particularly request-
ed to give information thereof, to the Collec-
tor of the Port of Philadelphia, as soon as may be
convenient; specifying the name of the vessel,
the captain's name, the number of tons, the es-
timated value of the vessel, if condemned, the es-
timated value of her cargo, or other property, what
carried, and by, or under the authority of
which nation captured, with such observations as
may be thought necessary upon the circumstances
of each case, in order that statements thereof may be
transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury,
who is required to lay the same before the Senate
and House of Representatives of the United States.
march 7. 10c

WANTED,
A Gardener—a Single Man.
None need apply, unless he can bring good re-
commendations.
Enquire at No. 30 Market-street.
march 17. \$2w

FOR SALE,
By WHARTON & LEWIS,
No. 115 South Front Street.
A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, 1st and 2d proof Brandy,
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.
Feb. 9. eodtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,
THAT well known Estate, called SHREWS-
BURY FARM, formerly the residence of
General John Cadwalader, situate on Saffras River,
in Kent county, Maryland—containing about
1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500
of which are in woods. The Buildings are of ex-
cellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House,
two large Barns with Cow houses. Stables for fifty
horses, a spacious breeding floor under cover, a
granary, two Over-see's houses, two ranges
of two story buildings for Negroes (one of
them new and of brick), Corn houses, a Smoke
house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly
surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing,
and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is
conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and
Baltimore markets, with two landings on a naviga-
ble river, but a short fall from Baltimore. There
is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on
the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of
different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loam.—
The whole will be sold together, or divided into
smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveni-
ently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The
Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle,
Sheep, &c. will also be disposed of.—For further
particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the
premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.
ARCHIBALD McCALL, JUN.
February 24. 2aw6w

Balkenridge—for sale
It consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is
a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late
Earl of Stirling). It may be conveniently divided
into five farms, four of which are bounded on the
East by the river Nidd.
There are on it a number of buildings, forming
a square of nearly three acres.—The dwelling house
is a very convenient one and a small expense would
put it in complete repair.
The orchard consists of 1500 fine-bearing engrafted
Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said
tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great
variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the
best and most delicious kinds.
Also, a great number of beautiful Exotic and
Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and conveni-
ence of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles
from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do.
from Morris Town, and 12 from Springfield.—It
is wooded and watered.
To save trouble, the price is five pound per acre
in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to en-
quire of
T. McEuen & Co.
No. 78, Chestnut street.
February 2. eodtf

Canal Lottery—No. II.
WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th
inst. Tickets for sale in this Lottery at
Seven Dollars, at Wm. BLACKBURN's Lottery
and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—
Tickets in the chimney-kill Bridge Lottery, at Ten
Dollars, where check books are kept for register-
ing and examining in these, the City of Washing-
ton, No. II and Patterson Lotteries, and informa-
tion where tickets may be had in most of the Lotter-
ies authorized by law in any of the States of the
Union.
N. B. The business of a Broker, in buying and
selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities,
discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of
Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be attended to, by
Wm. BLACKBURN.
November 15. \$

On Tuesday, the 10th day of
April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at
the City Tavern, Second Street, in the City
of Philadelphia,
WILL be exposed to public sale, seventeen
tracts or parcels of land situated in Point
township in the county of Northumberland, and
containing in the whole six thousand seven hun-
dred and sixty-four acres and three quarters,
with the usual allowance for roads.
Terms of sale, 1-3 of the purchase money on
the execution of the deed, 1-3 in three months,
and 1-3 in six months, in good notes or other
approved security.

CONNELLY & Co. Aug.
March 9. 1aw11 dta a
PROPOSAL,
For Publishing by Subscription,
AN
ENQUIRY
INTO THE
ORIGIN OF EPIDEMIC DISEASES.
THE Letters to Dr. Currie, which I published
last autumn, led me to an investigation of
the origin and phenomena of pettifoliar diseases
in other countries, as well as in the United States.
In the prosecution of the subject, new facts and
principles continually opened to my view, and fi-
nally determined me to trace back the history of
such diseases as far as the records of history ex-
tend. For this purpose, I have examined the pub-
lic libraries in New-York, New-Haven, Cam-
bridge and Boston, with a view to obtain all the
material facts which can illustrate the subject, and
I have nearly collected all the materials for the
proposed work.
The facts collected will enable me to demon-
strate that many of the common ideas respecting
pettifoliar epidemics, are unfounded or extreme-
ly incorrect; and this in consequence of medical
writers considering an epidemic disease as a detach-
ed or isolated phenomenon in a particular coun-
try; rather than as connected with other epide-
mics or other phenomena of nature in various
parts of the world. The facts I have collected
lead to certain deductions which are surprising to
myself, and which will probably be new to many
others. Much light will be thrown on this dark
and perplexing subject, as well as on natural phi-
losophy.
The proposed work will make a full sized octa-
vo volume; and executed well on fine paper, can-
not be afforded at less than two dollars, bound,
with the usual allowance to book-fellers. As the
compilation will cost not only great labor, but con-
siderable expense, no more copies will be printed
than to supply subscribers. The book will be ready
for subscribers early in the coming summer, and
the holders of proposals will be good enough to
return them to No. 40, Pine-street, by the first of
May.
SUBSCRIPTIONS received by the book-fellers in
New-York, Philadelphia, Albany, New-Haven,
Hartford, New-London, Providence, Boston, Bal-
timore and Charleston.

NOAH WEBSTER, JUN.
march 28.
AT LAST.
This Day is Published, by WILLIAM
COBBETT,
OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH,
The Democratic Judge,
OR THE
EQUAL LIBERTY of the PRESS,
As exhibited, explained and exposed, in the
prosecution of
WILLIAM COBBETT,
FOR A FREEDOM LIBEL AGAINST
The King of Spain and his Ambassador, before
THOMAS ARKENT,
Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylvania.
By Peter Porcupine.
Just received, and for Sale at the Bookstore of
WILLIAM YOUNG;
No. 59 South Second Street;
A COMPLETE HISTORY OF
CONNECTICUT,
CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL,
From the emigration of its first planters from En-
gland in 1630, to 1713.
By BENJAMIN TRUMBULL, D. D.
VOLUME I.
Embellished with a correct Map of the State, and
Portraits of some of the first settlers, from origi-
nal paintings.
march 15. 10c3w

Law Book Store,
No. 319, High-street.
GEORGE DAVIS,
IMPRESSED with the favors shown him in his
efforts to establish a Store for the sale of Law
Books, only, begs leave to inform the Gentlemen
of the Bar, generally throughout the United States,
that in addition to his collection now on hand,
which he supposes to be more extensive, than in
the possession of any one person for sale in Ameri-
ca, he expects daily very large supplies from Lon-
don & Dublin, particularly from the latter place,
having chiefly confined his importations to those edi-
tions, as being in his opinion equally correct with
the London copies, and well known to be infinite-
ly lower charged.
G. D. limiting himself, solely to the sale of Law
Books, it will appear obvious to professional gen-
tlemen the great advantages they have in purchasing
from him, both as to selection and price, of which
the encouragement he has received for several years
past, is the best testimony he can offer.
march 20. 3aw3w

FOR SALE, AT
Wm. Young's Book Store,
No. 52, Second Street, the corner of Chestnut Street.
REPORT of the Committee of the House of
Representatives of the United States, appointed
to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment
against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the
United States, impeached of high crimes and mis-
demors, made in pursuance of a resolution of
the House of Representatives, authorizing the said
Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and
instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful
means, to discover the whole nature and extent
of the offence whereof the said William Blount
stands impeached, and who are the parties and
"accessories therein."
Printed by order of the House of Representatives
December 20. \$

Prison Manufactory.
FOR SALE,
At the Prison of the City and County of Philadel-
phia,
Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Sprizes, Fiddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sailors Thread
Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables,
tomb and hearth stones, chimney pieces,
platforms, flabs, facia, window heads, &c.
All which may be had on reasonable terms.
Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at
a moderate price.
Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thom-
as, agent for the prison, will be attended to.
December 26. mth6m

FOR SALE,
Several fonts of Types—half worn.
Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in
good condition, and would answer the purpose of
a country Printer as well as new.
Enquire of the Printer.

City Commissioner's Office,
January 12th, 1798.
FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.
THE following arrangement is made by the
said commissioners, for cleaning the
streets, &c.
District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine
Street, to the fourth side of Mulberry street; to
be under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.
2 From the fourth side of Mulberry street, to
the fourth side of Chestnut street, to be under the
superintendence of William Moulder.
3 From the fourth side of Chestnut street to the
north side of Spruce street, to be under the su-
perintendence of Joseph Claypoole.
4 From the north side of Spruce street, to the
fourth side of Cedar street, to be under the su-
perintendence of Hugh Roberts.
5 When pumps are out of order fourth of
High-street, please apply to Thomas Dixey, at the
corner of South and Fifth-streets, or Godfrey Geb-
ler, in Fourth, near Chestnut-street; and north of
High street, to Dixey and Dehaven, in Saffras-
street between Sixth and Seventh-streets.

House and Lots, in Bordentown.
TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House,
with the Lot on which it is erected, situate
about the middle of the beautiful and healthy
Village of Bordentown. The house is forty
two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot
contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on
the main street, and extends with the same
breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, con-
taining nearly four acres, separated from the
former by back street. One third only of the
purchase money will be required upon execut-
ing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit
will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This
property will be sold free of all incumbrances,
and an indubitable title given.
For further particulars enquire either of Dr.
William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near
the premises, who will shew the same, or of
PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, No. 43, Mulberry-street.
December 2. saw1

Boston Glass Manufactory.
THE citizens of the United States are hereby
informed, that the manufacture of Window
Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in
Boston.
It is needless to say any thing of the excellent
quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known
throughout the United States to be in every re-
spect greatly superior to any ever imported from
Europe.
It will be cut to any size commonly used; and
may be constantly had by applying to Charles F.
Kupper, at the Glass House.
Orders from the distant States to be addressed to
Mr. Samuel Gore, Court-street, Boston.
Two or three good Glass makers are want-
ed at the above works; such as can produce re-
commendations for good behavior, may be sure of
employment, by application to Mr. George L. Lindt,
at the works. Men without families will be pre-
ferred. However unacquainted with the method
of making Crown Window Glass, they will meet
with the same encouragement.
Boston, January 16 2—2aw6w

New-York, February, 1798.
PROPOSALS by GEORGE FORMAN,
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A New and Valuable Work, which has been ex-
tant only six months—entitled
PROOFS of a CONSPIRACY against
all the Religions and Governments of EU-
ROPE, carried on in the secret meetings of Free
Masons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies. Col-
lected from good authorities.
By JOHN ROBISON, A. M.
Professor of Natural Philosophy, and Secretary to the
Royal Society of Edinburgh.
Nam tuas res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.
THIS work will be put to press as soon as
400 subscribers are obtained, and no money required
until the work is completed.—It shall be print-
ed with an elegant new type, and on paper of su-
perior quality, which will comprise about 400
pages neat octavo, handsomely bound and lettered
—the price will be one dollar and fifty cents.
Those who procure 12 subscribers, and become
accountable, shall have a 13th gratis—and the us-
ual allowance to bookfellers.

THE above work comes from the pen of J.
Robison, of Edinburgh, a gentleman in high
estimation in the literary world—the facts therein
recorded are well substantiated, and the reasoning
and arguments thence deduced, while they discov-
er the sound judgment and penetration of the
writer, are calculated to amuse as well as to in-
struct. A scene of villany is developed by the
author sufficient to appal the stoutest heart.—The
danger to be apprehended from secret societies is
clearly pointed out; the degeneracy of human na-
ture awfully illustrated, and the hazard of every
deviation from the straight path of religion and
of virtue, inconceivably proved both to the politi-
cian and the christian by stubborn and incontro-
vertible facts.
114 Subscriptions taken in by G. Forman, No. 46,
William-street, opposite the Post-Office, and by the respec-
tive bookfellers in New-York and Philadelphia.
February 28.

New-York, January 24, 1798
PROPOSALS
By Arondt Van Hook,
Proprietor of the Reading Room;
For Publishing by Subscription,
An Appeal to Impartial Posterity,
By MADAME ROLAND;
Wife of the Minister of the Interior in France.
CONDITIONS.
These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs,
(which ran through two London edi-
tions in a few months), will be comprised in 2
vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.
They will be printed on fine paper and a new
type, and delivered to subscribers, neatly bound
and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per vol-
ume—one third of the Subscription money to be
paid on delivery of the first volume—the remain-
der when the work is complete.
To Printers, Bookfellers, and others, who
acquire Subscriptions, the usual allowance will
be made.
17 Subscriptions are taken at the Reading-
Room, No. 149, Water street—the Printing-
Office, 149, Pearl-street—and at the different
Bookstores in New-York—Also, by William
Young, corner of Second and Chestnut street, and
the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,
Philadelphia.
As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers
are obtained, the work will be put to press, and
completed with the utmost dispatch.
Feb. 20. eod2m

For Sale,
A good situation for a Country SEAT,
FOR 1/2 miles of land on the Old York Road,
within sight of Germantown and about five miles
from the City, the whole being under good fence,
and in excellent order as pasture ground.
For further information and terms, apply to
JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his office for the
sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54,
High-street.
2d mo. 26th. 2aw3w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MARCH 1, 1798.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and
ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the
Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled
"An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act enti-
tled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the
first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and col-
lected throughout the United States.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be
written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:
Any Certificate of Naturalization,
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of
any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the
United States,
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States
for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the
duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United
States, for each and every of the said offices.
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States
(except for lands granted for military services)
Any exemption or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (ex-
cept for lands granted for military services)
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or o-
ther testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate di-
vided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Chil-
dren or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be
above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hun-
dred Dollars,
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and
shall not exceed five hundred dollars,
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of
Any Policy of Insurance or infirmament in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or
goods insured from one district to another in the United States,
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which
Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any
Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to
furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory
note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obliga-
tion or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their
use respectively,
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars, 10
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, 25
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, 50
And if above one thousand dollars, 75
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days,
such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty
aforesaid—viz.
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars, 4
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, 10
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, 20
If above one thousand dollars, 30
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be es-
tablished within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks
as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual di-
vidends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to
the following scale.
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar, 0
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars, 50
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred
dollars, 1
On all notes above five hundred dollars, 2
Any Profit or other Notarial act, 25
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell War-
rants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services
performed in the late war, 25
Any Certificate or Debiture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than
five hundred dollars, 1
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars, 2
For more than two thousand dollars, 3
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandise to be exported,
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the
same State, 10
If from the United States to any foreign port or place, 25
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any
case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for
rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,) 50
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of
the United States, or of any State or other Bank,
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars, 10
If above one hundred dollars, 25
If above twenty dollars, at the rate of ten cents for one hundred dollars.

II.
The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers
of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveyors and Divisions of the United States, and by such other
persons as shall from time to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for
that purpose.

III.
The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as
may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parch-
ment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; or
stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be ob-
tained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection,
or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia
the day and year above-mentioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

March 10.
NOTICE.
ALL persons who have any demands against
the estate of WILLIAM FLEWETWOOD, of
Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, de-
ceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts,
properly attested; and those who are indebted
to the same, are desired to make immediate
payment, to
GEO. DOBSON, } Adminstr'r
No. 25, So. Third-street. } dta
January 4.

Just Published,
And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOB-
SON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMSBOD,
in Philadelphia,
OBSERVATIONS
On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious
Fever.
To which is annexed,
AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of
different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhib-
iting interesting facts and reflections relative to
the Synocha Biliosa, or Yellow Fever, which
has occasioned so much distress and mortality,
at different periods, in several of the seaport
towns of the United States of America.
By WILLIAM CURRIE.
Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians,
and Member of the American Philosophical So-
ciety.
Feb. 1—3m3

For sale or to be let on ground-
rent,
A valuable Lot of Ground;
Situate on the north-east corner of Wal-
ter House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front
on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen
feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at
present two small two story brick houses, and a
number of small tenements thereon.
Also, for Sale,
Two three story Brick Houses
With convenient stores, wharfs, &c. situate on
Water street, between Mulberry and Saffras
Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-
four feet, and containing that breadth east-
ward ninety-five feet, then widening to the
fourth thirteen feet six inches. These houses
have the convenience of a public alley adjoining
on the north side, and are a very desirable sit-
uation for a merchant, flour factor, or others
who may have occasion for storage of goods.
This property will be sold on very reasonable
terms for cash. For further information apply
to the printer.
July 31. m&wtf

Salisbury Estate.
THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his busi-
ness, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate
terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces,
a complete Boring Machine, and a very good grill
Mill, with two pairs of stones, also a good Forge, all
in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works con-
nected with this various branches. The Air Furnaces
were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon
for this State.—There are about two thousand acres
of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other
very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and
Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there,
fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is
superior to any in this country, and probably, equal
to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns
lately made, although some of the 24 were bored
into 32 pounders have failed on proving. The situa-
tion is very eligible, particularly for this branch of
manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the State
of Connecticut, and only 50 miles from several land-
ings on the Hudson river, and having every advan-
tage that can result from a plenty of water issuing
from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace,
and which may be converted into a variety of other
useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodat-
ed with all the stock and utensils, and have possession
on or before the first of June next, and preparation
may be made in the meantime for going into blast im-
mediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered
in good order, with some coal, Ores, &c. &c. For
terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadel-
phia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives
in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on
the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.
WILLIAM NEILSON,
Dec. 1. 3aw1f

NOTICE.
A Manufactory of yellow and dist ware,
Such as never was in this Country before, has been
been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing,
on the East Bank of Hudson's River, state of New
York, where any article of various forms and shapes
may be executed, as well as earthen flowers upon a
new construction, that gives three fourths of the fuel
commonly used in cast iron stoves or open chimneys;
they are besides very wholesome and ornamental, by
applying to
J. MOUCHET,
Wanted a skillful hand to attend to the baking and
glazing part of the said ware. Generous appoint-
ments will be given. Apply as above, or to
DAVID BROOKS, Esq.
No. 71 South 5th Street.
Feb. 19. eod4w

Wanted, to Hire,
A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near
the centre of the city—for which a generous
rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on
more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.
O. 17. eod1f